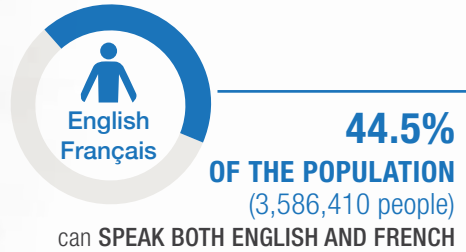




The English Presence in QUEBEC



English is:

- the **MOTHER TONGUE** of **8.1% OF THE POPULATION** (657,078 people)
- the **FIRST OFFICIAL LANGUAGE** of **13.7% OF THE POPULATION** (1,103,475 people)



Approximately **100,000 STUDENTS** are enrolled in
340 English-language public schools in Quebec.

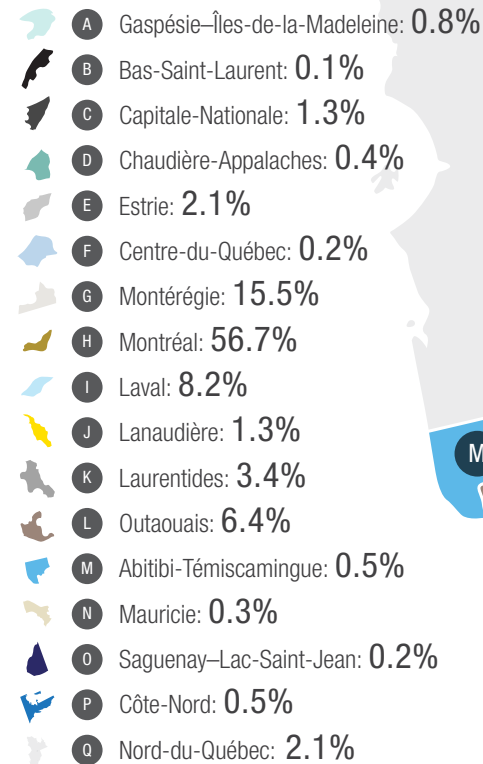
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**ENGLISH-LANGUAGE
UNIVERSITIES**

McGill (Montréal)
Concordia (Montréal)
Bishop's (Sherbrooke)

WHERE DO ENGLISH-SPEAKING QUEBECERS LIVE?

ECONOMIC REGIONS



WHERE WERE THEY BORN?

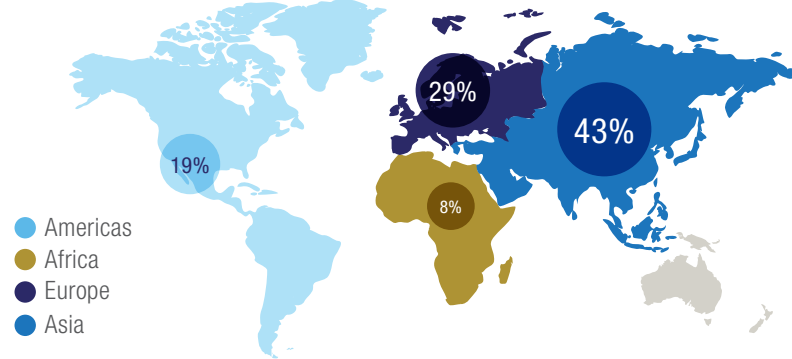
In Quebec: **52%**

Elsewhere in Canada: **11%**

Abroad: **37%**



WHERE WERE ENGLISH-SPEAKING IMMIGRANTS BORN?



MEDIA



Montréal's *The Gazette* and Sherbrooke's *The Record* (dailies) as well as a variety of weekly publications and magazines



12 English-language radio stations and CBC Radio



CBC TV, CTV, Global and City (Montréal)

CELEBRATE!

September

The Voice of English-speaking Québec holds its **FALL FEST** in Québec City each year to bring together families, community organizations and cultural groups.

April

The **BLUE METROPOLIS INTERNATIONAL LITERARY FESTIVAL** in Montréal brings people from different cultures and languages together to share the pleasures of reading and writing.

HISTORY

Following the British conquest of New France, the Treaty of Paris ceded the French colony to the British in 1763. The number of English-speaking settlers increased after the American Revolution, first with the arrival of the Loyalists from the American colonies in the south and later with the arrival of European immigrants.

Canada's oldest newspaper was established in 1764 as a bilingual newspaper called the *Quebec Gazette* and is still published today as the English-language *Chronicle-Telegraph*.

The 1841 *School Act* established a single educational system in Quebec and allowed minority groups to establish their own schools.

The 1970s saw a language crisis in Quebec as tensions over the status of French in the public and private sector came to a peak. In 1974, the *Official Language Act* (Bill 22) was passed, making French the official language of Quebec and restricting access to school in English. Three years later, the *Charter of the French Language* (Bill 101) became provincial law, introducing new restrictions on English, notably as a language of work. In the 1970s and 1980s, more than 300,000 English-speaking Quebecers left Quebec for Ontario and other provinces.

The first English-speaking community regional association, Committee for Anglophone Social Action, was founded in 1975 on the Gaspé peninsula.

Alliance Quebec was created in 1982 and lobbied on behalf of English-speaking Quebecers until its closure in 2005.

Bill 142 was passed in 1986 and guaranteed access to health and social services in English.

In 1996, the Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN) was founded, bringing together 13 English-language regional and sectoral organizations. QCGN now has nearly 50 members.

Sources:

- Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population
- Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey
- Quebec English School Boards Association
- Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network